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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/850,203	05/08/2001	Yuji Saito	101213-00009	9728
75	90 01/31/2005		EXAM	INER
ARENT FOX KINTNER PLOTKIN & KAHN, PLLC			DOVE, TRACY MAE	
Suite 600 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.			ART UNIT PAPER NUM	
	C 20036-5339		1745	
			DATE MAILED: 01/31/200	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Applica	tion No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		203	SAITO ET AL.				
		er	Art Unit				
TI MANUNO DATE AND	Tracy Do		1745				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOTHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMN - Extensions of time may be available under the provafter SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this - If the period for reply specified above, the maxim - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for Any reply received by the Office later than three more armed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704	IUNICATION. isions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no ecommunication. irty (30) days, a reply within the stum statutory period will apply and reply will, by statute, cause the apnths after the mailing date of this designation.	event, however, may a reply be time atutory minimum of thirty (30) days will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to application to become ABANDONED	ely filed swill be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication (s) filed on 25 October 20	04.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.							
3) Since this application is in condi	,—						
Disposition of Claims							
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>6-10</u> is 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☑ Claim(s) <u>2-5,11 and 12</u> is/are re 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to	4)						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to be 10) The drawing(s) filed on is. Applicant may not request that any Replacement drawing sheet(s) including The oath or declaration is object	fare: a) ☐ accepted or to objection to the drawing(s) adding the correction is requ	be held in abeyance. See ired if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)		d) ⊠ Internieus ≎	(DTO 442)				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Revi Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-14 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the communication filed on 10/25/04. Claims 2-12 are pending with claims 6-10 being withdrawn from consideration.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/8/04 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 2-5 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Zwick et al., US 4,499,663.

Zwick teaches a method of fabricating a monolithic core for a solid oxide fuel cell. The solid oxide fuel cell comprises cathode and anode materials sandwiching electrolyte material there between. The solid oxide fuel cell has a plurality of substantially parallel core passageways alternately having respectively the inside faces thereof with only the anode material or with only the cathode material exposed. The method consists of building up the electrolyte, anode and cathode materials by depositing each material individually. Each material deposit is sequentially

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applied for one cycle and where the depositing cycle is repeated many times until the material buildup is sufficient to formulate the core (abstract). A specific feature of Zwick is making the solid oxide fuel cell core by building up the separate material layers that form the core in a multiple step sequential manner with minute or thin deposits of each material being applied endwise to the wall that is being fabricated, or axially along the passageways being formed for confining the fuel and oxidant designed to flow through the fuel cell core (3:66-4:5). The method allows core passageway arrays of virtually any complicated cross sections to be formed (4:22-25). The complicated passageway core arrays extend axially (4:38-41). The fuel passageways are formed with only anode material defining the exposed passageway walls and the oxidant passageways are formed with only cathode material defining the exposed passageway walls (7:6-11). The electrode materials are applied in a material-layer-by-materiallayer buildup (8:64) using a material discharging apparatus such as painting, spraying, vapor deposition or the like (9:17-19). In another embodiment of Zwick, the respective deposits of the cathode and anode by using the respective templates would be the same while the deposits of the electrolyte between the buildups of the cathode and anode might be by jet spraying (without the blocking templates) (10:5-13). The gas passageways have cross dimensions slightly less across the opening of the passageway (non-uniform) (9:48-61).

Thus the claims are anticipated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zwick et al., US 4,499,663.

Zwick teaches a method of fabricating a monolithic core for a solid oxide fuel cell. The solid oxide fuel cell comprises cathode and anode materials sandwiching electrolyte material there between. The solid oxide fuel cell has a plurality of substantially parallel core passageways alternately having respectively the inside faces thereof with only the anode material or with only the cathode material exposed. The method consists of building up the electrolyte, anode and cathode materials by depositing each material individually. Each material deposit is sequentially applied for one cycle and where the depositing cycle is repeated many times until the material buildup is sufficient to formulate the core (abstract). A specific feature of Zwick is making the solid oxide fuel cell core by building up the separate material layers that form the core in a multiple step sequential manner with minute or thin deposits of each material being applied endwise to the wall that is being fabricated, or axially along the passageways being formed for confining the fuel and oxidant designed to flow through the fuel cell core (3:66-4:5). The method allows core passageway arrays of virtually any complicated cross sections to be formed (4:22-25). The complicated passageway core arrays extend axially (4:38-41). The fuel passageways are formed with only anode material defining the exposed passageway walls and the oxidant passageways are formed with only cathode material defining the exposed passageway walls (7:6-11). The electrode materials are applied in a material-layer-by-materiallayer buildup (8:64) using a material discharging apparatus such as painting, spraying, vapor deposition or the like (9:17-19). In another embodiment of Zwick, the respective deposits of the

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cathode and anode by using the respective templates would be the same while the deposits of the electrolyte between the buildups of the cathode and anode might be by jet spraying (without the blocking templates) (10:5-13). The gas passageways have cross dimensions slightly less across the opening of the passageway (non-uniform) (9:48-61).

Zwick does not explicitly state at least one gas passage is formed by mis-registering of neighboring layers of material of the material deposits of the electrodes.

However, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because Zwick teaches virtually any complicated cross sections may be formed using the material-layer-by-material layer method (4:22-25). The complicated passageway core arrays extend axially (4:38-41). Therefore, Zwick at least suggests the claimed invention because it teaches a gas passage having virtually any complicated cross section may be formed. One of skill would have known that the method of Zwick could have been used to produce the mis-registered gas passageway of the claimed invention.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tracy Dove whose telephone number is 571-272-1285. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (9:00-7:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Pat Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tracy Dove

Patent Examiner

Technology Center 1700

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January 24, 2005